1. JDBC stands for
   1. Java Database Connectivity
   2. Java Database Components
   3. Java Database Control
   4. None of the above
2. The functionality of JDBC is
   1. Helps us to develop web application
   2. Helps us to Read the data from DB
   3. Helps us to Write the data to DB
   4. Both B & C
3. Which are the API(s) of Java helps us to interact with DB?
   1. JDBC Only
   2. Hibernate
   3. Spring-JDBC
   4. Both B & C
4. Identify the advantages of JDBC
   1. DB Independent
   2. Help us to achieve High Performance
   3. Helps to interact with Multiple DB’s
   4. All of the above
5. Which packages contain the JDBC classes?
   1. java.jdbc and javax.jdbc
   2. java.jdbc and java.jdbc.sql
   3. java.sql and javax.sql
   4. java.rdb and javax.rdb
6. Identify the Driver Class
   1. ClassA extends java.sql.Driver
   2. ClassB implements java.lang.Runnable
   3. ClassC implements java.sql.Driver
   4. ClassD implements com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
7. Identify the proper way of loading the Driver Class in the program?
   1. Create an Instance of Driver Class & Pass that instance to DriverManager by invoking registerDriver() Method
   2. Pass Driver Class Name to Class.forName() method
   3. Both A & B
   4. None of the above
8. Which JDBC driver Type(s) can be used to develop 2-Tier architecture applications?
   1. Type 1 & 2 Only
   2. Type 1, 2 & 3
   3. All Types
   4. Type 3 Only
9. Which JDBC driver Type(s) can be used to develop 3-Tier architecture applications?
   1. Type 1 & 2 Only
   2. Type 1, 2 & 3
   3. Type 3 & 4
   4. Type 3 Only
10. Which type of driver is “Architecture Neutral”?
    1. Type 1 driver
    2. Type 2 driver
    3. Type 3 driver
    4. Type 4 driver
11. Which type of driver helps JDBC to interact with Multiple DB’s?
    1. Type 1 driver
    2. Type 2 driver
    3. Type 3 driver
    4. Type 4 driver
12. What is the disadvantage of Type-4 Native-Protocol Driver?
    1. A separate driver is needed for each database
    2. Type-4 driver is entirely written in Java
    3. The driver converts JDBC calls into vendor-specific database protocol
    4. It does not support to read MySQL data.
13. Which of the following methods are needed for loading a database driver in JDBC?
    1. registerDriver()
    2. Class.forName()
    3. Both A and B
    4. getConnection()
14. Which of the following is false as far as type 4 driver is concern?
    1. Type 4 driver is “native protocol, pure java” driver
    2. Type 4 drivers are 100% Java compatible
    3. Type 4 drivers are database dependent
    4. Type 4 drivers cannot be used with Netscape
15. Which driver is efficient and always preferred?
    1. Type – 4
    2. Type – 1
    3. Type – 3
    4. Type – 2
16. When the message “No Suitable Driver” occurs?
    1. When the driver is not registered by Class.forname() method
    2. When the user name, password and the database does not match
    3. When the JDBC database URL passed is not constructed properly
    4. When the type 4 driver is used
17. Which of the following method is static in JDBC API?
    1. executeQuery()
    2. executeUpdate()
    3. getConnection()
    4. prepareCall()
18. Identify the structure of the DB URL?
    1. Protocol://Subprotocol/Subname
    2. Protocol:Subprotocol:Subname
    3. Protocol-Subprotocol-Subname
    4. Protocol.Subprotocol.Subname
19. Protocol in case of DB URL is?
    1. http
    2. ftp
    3. jdbc
    4. Depends on the DB Server
20. Default port number for MySQL DB Server is?
    1. 33.06
    2. 3306
    3. We can give any port number while installing MySQL DB Server
    4. Option B & C
21. Which of the following statements are true with respect to DriverManager class?
    1. It is an Interface
    2. We can create the instance of DriverManager Class
    3. DriverManager has 3 overloaded getConnection() methods & all are public static in nature
    4. DriverManager is part of Driver JAR file
22. Identify the proper versions of getConnection() methods?
    1. getConnection(String url),

getConnection(String user, String password, String url)

getConnection(String url, Properties props)

* 1. getConnection(String url),

getConnection(String user, String password, String url)

getConnection(Properties props)

* 1. getConnection(String url),

getConnection(String url, String user, String password)

getConnection(String url, Properties props)

* 1. None of the above

1. Which of the following statement is false with respect to Java.sql.Connection ?
   1. Connection is an Object representation of physical DB Connection
   2. DriverManager.getConnection() method is responsible for creating object of type Connection
   3. It is a concrete class
   4. It is an Interface
2. What is correct about DDL statements?
   1. DDL statements are treated as normal SQL statements, and are executed by calling the execute() method on a Statement (or a sub interface thereof) object
   2. To execute DDL statements, you have to install additional support files
   3. DDL statements cannot be executed by making use of JDBC, you should use the native database tools for this.
   4. Support for DDL statements will be a feature of a future release of JDBC
3. Which method is used to execute Insert / Update / Delete queries using JDBC?
   1. execute()
   2. executeQuery()
   3. executeUpdate()
   4. both A & C
4. Identify the Dynamic SQL Query
5. insert into ABC values (1, 'Praveen')
6. insert into ABC values (“+args[0]+”, 'Praveen');
7. insert into ABC values (?, ?);
8. insert into ABC values (“+args[0]+”, “+args[1]+”);
9. Which type of Statement can execute parameterized queries?
   1. PreparedStatement
   2. ParameterizedStatement
   3. ParameterizedStatement and CallableStatement
   4. All kinds of Statements (i.e. which implement a sub interface of Statement)

6. How can you retrieve information from a ResultSet?

(a) By invoking the method get(..., String type) on the ResultSet, where type is the database type

(b) By invoking the method get(..., Type type) on the ResultSet, where Type is an object which represents a database

type

(c) By invoking the method getValue(...), and cast the result to the desired Java type.

(d) By invoking the special getter methods on the ResultSet: getString(...), getBoolean (...), getClob(...),...

7. How can you execute DML statements (i.e. insert, delete, update) in the database?

(a) By making use of the InsertStatement, DeleteStatement or UpdateStatement classes

(b) By invoking the execute(...) or executeUpdate(...) method of a normal Statement object or a sub-interface object

thereof

(c) By invoking the executeInsert(...), executeDelete(...) or executeUpdate(...) methods of the

DataModificationStatement object

(d) By making use of the execute(...) statement of the DataModificationStatement object

8. How do you know in your Java program that a SQL warning is generated as a result of executing a SQL statement in

the database?

(a) You must catch the checked SQLException which is thrown by the method which executes the statement

(b) You must catch the unchecked SQLWarningException which is thrown by the method which executes the statement

(c) You must invoke the getWarnings() method on the Statement object (or a sub interface thereof)

(d) You must query the ResultSet object about possible warnings generated by the database

12. What statements are correct about JDBC transactions (2 correct answers)?

[a] A transaction is a set of successfully executed statements in the database

[b] A transaction is finished when commit() or rollback() is called on the Connection object,

[c] A transaction is finished when commit() or rollback() is called on the Transaction object

[d] A transaction is finished when close() is called on the Connection object.

13. How can you start a database transaction in the database?

(a) By asking a Transaction object to your Connection, and calling the method begin() on it

(b) By asking a Transaction object to your Connection, and setting the autoCommit property of the Transaction to false

(c) By calling the method beginTransaction() on the Connection object

(d) By setting the autoCommit property of the Connection to false, and execute a statement in the database

16. How can you execute a stored procedure in the database?

(a) Call method execute() on a CallableStatement object

(b) Call method executeProcedure() on a Statement object

(c) Call method execute() on a StoredProcedure object

(d) Call method run() on a ProcedureCommand object

17. What happens if you call the method close() on a ResultSet object?

(a) the method close() does not exist for a ResultSet. Only Connections can be closed.

(b) the database and JDBC resources are released

(c) you will get a SQLException, because only Statement objects can close ResultSets

(d) the ResultSet, together with the Statement which created it and the Connection from which the Statement was retrieved, will be closed and release all database and JDBC resources

26. To execute a stored procedure “totalStock” in a database server, which of the following code snippet is used?

a. Statement stmt = connection.createStatement();stmt.execute("totalStock()");

b. CallableStatement clbstmnt = con.prepareCall("{call totalStock}");cs.executeQuery();

c. StoreProcedureStatement stmt=connection.createStoreProcedure("totalStock()");spstmt.executeQuery();

d. PrepareStatement pstmt = connection.prepareStatement("totalStock()");pstmt.execute();

28. JDBC facilitates to store the java objects by using which of the methods of PreparedStatement

setObject () 2. setBlob() 3. setClob()

a. 1, 2

b. 1,2,3

c. 1,3

d. 2,3

35. Are prepared statements actually compiled?

a. Yes, they compiled

b. No, they are bound by the JDBC driver